## REMARKS

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's thorough review of the present application, and respectfully request reconsideration in light of the preceding amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 1-30 are pending in the application. Claims 1 and 9 have been amended to define the claimed invention over the applied art of record. Claims 8, 13, 15, and 19 have been amended to improve claim language. Claims 20-30 have been added to provide Applicants with the scope of protection to which they are believed entitled. No new matter has been introduced through the foregoing amendments.

The Examiner's acknowledgement in paragraph 15 of the Final Office Action is noted.

The Examiner's decision to maintain the art rejections of claims 1-14 substantially as in paper #5 is also noted. Independent claim 1 has been amended to overcome this rejection.

More particularly, amended claim 1 now additional requires that the component fibers of the fibrous web be not knitted or woven together. This added limitation finds solid support in, at least, the original drawings, e.g., Figs. 1-5. In contrast, the web of <u>WO 96/38602</u> or <u>Strack</u> is made from textile material, e.g., knits, wovens or scrim materials. <u>See</u> the Abstract and page 1, line 16 of <u>WO 96/38602</u>. By definition, textile material, e.g., knits, wovens or scrim materials, is cloth or fabric that is woven or knitted. <u>See</u> attached Exhibit. Thus, <u>WO 96/38602</u> or <u>Strack</u> fails to disclose, teach or suggest the added limitation of amended claim 1. Claim 1 and its dependent claims are thus patentable over <u>WO 96/38602</u> or <u>Strack</u>.

Claim 9, as amended, is also patentable on its own merits since <u>WO 96/38602</u> or <u>Strack</u> fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed <u>film</u> of claim 9. More particularly, the reference <u>teaches</u> away from including a film in the prior art composite laminate. <u>See</u> the Abstract, page 2, lines 7-8

and 25, page 19, lines 19-20 of <u>WO 96/38602</u>. Thus, claim 9 and its dependent claims are patentable over <u>WO 96/38602</u> or <u>Strack</u>.

Claim 11 is also patentable on its own merits since <u>WO 96/38602</u> or <u>Strack</u> fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed *moisture-permeability and water pressure resistance* of claim 11. Column 11, lines 42-46 of <u>Strack</u> being relied upon by the Examiner does not <u>specifically</u> teach or suggest the claimed features.

The Examiner 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 15-19 as being unpatentable over Strack (or WO.96/38602) is noted. This rejection is traversed because the reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed non-woven fibrous assembly of independent claim 15 as detailed in the Amendment filed October 7, 2002, from page 7, line 4 from bottom to page 8, line 6 from bottom. The reference neither appears to fairly disclose, teach or suggest the feature of claim 16 as detailed in the October 7, 2002 Amendment, page 8, the last paragraph. The Examiner clearly fails to demonstrate how Strack or WO.96/38602 discloses, teaches or suggests the claimed features. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established, and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claims 15-19 is inappropriate and should be withdrawn or rephrased.

New independent claim 20 is patentable over <u>WO 96/38602</u> or <u>Strack</u> because the reference does not disclose, teach or suggest the claimed web made of fibrous, <u>non-textile material</u>. <u>See</u> for example, the Abstract of <u>WO 96/38602</u>. Claims 21-30 depend from claim 20, and are considered patentable at least for the reason advanced with respect to claim 20. Claims 21-30 are also patentable on their own merits since these claims recite other features of the invention neither disclosed, taught nor suggested by the applied art.

For example, as to claim 22, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that all component fibers of said fibrous, non-textile material generally extend in an MD direction of said

composite sheet, as presently recited in claim 22. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 4-5 of the instant application. In contrast, the prior art inelastic web is made of textile material which necessarily includes threads that do not extend in the presently claimed manner.

As to claim 23, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that said fibrous, non-textile material comprises component fibers that are *randomly arranged* in said inelastically extensible web, as presently recited in claim 23. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 1-3 of the instant application. In contrast, the prior art inelastic web is made of textile material which necessarily includes threads that must be arranged in a well identifiable manner.

As to claims 24-26, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest that said composite sheet *consists essentially of* said elastically stretchable web and said inelastically extensible web, as presently recited in claims 24-26. This feature finds support in at least Figs. 1-2 of the instant application. The "consists essentially of" language should be interpreted to exclude a third layer or web being laminated or bonded with the claimed composite sheet as described in the applied reference. <u>WO 96/38602</u> or <u>Strack</u> specifically requires that the laminated structure includes at least three webs. <u>See page 8</u>, line 24 of <u>WO 96/38602</u>.

As to claims 27-30, the applied reference fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed *film* as detailed above with respect to claim 9.

Each of the Examiner's rejections has been overcome/traversed. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that all claims are now in condition for allowance. Early and favorable indication of allowance is courteously solicited.

Serial No. 09/613,814

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned, Applicant's attorney of record, to facilitate advancement of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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BJH/lcw



Exhibit

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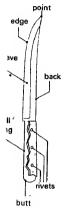
Inde

Tab

Cha



klipspringer



knife



knapweed ntaurea maculosa



knee Cypress knees

klip-spring-er (kllp'spring'or) n. A small, hoofed African mammal, Oreotragus oreotragus, having large cars. [Afrikaans, "cliff springer": Dutch klip, cliff, from Middle Dutch klippe, from Germanic klibam (unattested), CLIFF + springer, from springen, to leap, from Middle Dutch (see spergh- in springen, t

Kion-dike (klon'dik'). A region in the Yukon Territory, northwestern Canada; the site of abundant gold deposits of sides of the Klondike River, a tributary of the Yukon deposits on both

sides of the Koldinke Kiver, a tributary of the Lukon. kloof (kloof) n. In South Africa, a deep ravine. [Afrikaans, from Dutch, from Middle Dutch clove, cleft. See gleubh in Appendix\*.1

klutz (klūts) n. Slang. 1. A clumsy or dull-witted person. 2. A bungler. [German Klotz, clod, "block," from Middle High German kloz, block, lump. See gel-1 in Appendix.\*] klys-tron (klis'tron', -tron, kli'stron', -stron) n. An electron tube used to amplify or generate radio waves of microwave range frequencies by means of velocity modulation. [Greek kluster. syringe, clyster pipe, from kluzein, to wash out (see kleu-2 in Appendix\*) + (ELECTR)ON.]

km kilometer. kn. 1. knot. 2. krona. 3. krone.

knack (năk) n. 1. A clever, expedient way of doing something. knack (nak) n. 1. A clever, expedient way of doing sometning.

2. A specific talent for something, especially one difficult to explain or teach.

3. Rare. A trinket; knickknack.—get the knack of. To learn how to do skillfully and quickly. [Middle English knak(ke), probably identified with knak, sharp blow, from Dutch and Low German knak. See gen- in Appendix.\*] knack-er (nak'or) n. British. 1. A person who buys useless or worn-out livestock and sells the meat or hides. 2. A person who

knack-er (nāk'2r) n. British. 1. A person who buys useless or worn-out livestock and sells the meat or hides. 2. A person who buys up discarded structures and dismantles them to sell the materials. (Originally "harness maker," saddler, probably from Scandinavian, akin to Old Norse hnakkur, saddle. See ken-s in Appendix\*] —knack'er-y n. knack-wurst (nŏk'wūrst', -wŏorst') n. Also knock-wurst. A short, thick sausage resembling a frankfurter. (German Knackwurst, "sausage whose skin cracks open when bitten": knacken, to crack, from Middle High German (see gen- in Appendix\*) + Wurst, sausage, wurst.] knap' (nāp) v. knapped, knapping, knaps. British Regional. —tr.

1. To strike sharply; to rap. 2. To break or chip with a sharp blow, as flints. 3. To snap at or bite. —intr. 1. To strike sharply. 2. To break stones by striking sharply. 3. To snap or bite; to nibble. [Middle English knappen, probably from Low German, akin to Middle Dutch cnappen, Low German knappen. See gen- in Appendix.\*] knap² (nāp) n. Regional. The crest of a hill; summit. [Middle English knap, Old English cnxpp. See gen- in Appendix.\*] knap-sack (nāp'sāk') n. A case or bag, usually of canvas or leather, worn on the back to carry supplies and equipment, especially on a hike or march. [Low German knappsack: probably knappen, to snap, bite, eat (see gen- in Appendix\*) + xock hag from Middle Low German from Germanic from

probably knappen, to snap, bite, eat (see gen- in Appendix\*) + sack, bag, from Middle Low German, from Germanic, from

Latin saccus, SACK (bag).] knap-weed (năp'wēd') n. Any of various plants of the genus Centaurea, having purplish, thistlelike flowers. [Middle Eng-lish knopwed: KNOP (from the knobby head of its flower) + WEED 1

WEED.]

knar (när) n. A knot or burl on a tree or in wood. [Middle English knarre, probably from Scandinavian, akin to Norwegian knart. See gen- in Appendix.\*]

knave (näv) n. 1. An unprincipled, crafty man: knaves and fools.

2. Archaic. A male servant. 3. Card Games. The jack. [Middle English knave, Old English cnafa, boy, lad, from Common Germanic knahön- (unattested)] manic knabon- (unattested).]

manic knabôn- (unattested).]
knav-er-y (nā'və-rē) n., pl. -ies. 1. Dishonest or crafty dealing.
2. A piece of mischief or trickery.
knav-ish (nā'vish) adj. Like or characteristic of a knave; roguish; unprincipled. —knav'ish-ly adv. —knav'ish-ness n.
knewel (nôl) n. A low-growing, weedy plant, Scleranthus annuus, native to Eurasia, having narrow leaves and inconspicuous green flowers. [German Knāuel, knot, knob, ball of yarn, from Middle High German kniuwel, kliuwel(in), from Old High German kliuwilin, from kliuwa, ball. See gel-¹ in Appendix.¹] knead (nēd) tr.v. kneaded, kneading, kneads. 1. To mix and work (a substance) into a uniform mass, especially to fold, press, and stretch dough with the hands. 2. To make (bread) by kneading. 3. To squeeze, press, or roll with the hands, as in massaging. [Middle English kneaden, Old English cnedan. See gen- in Appendix.\*] —knead'er n.

massaging. [Witute English kneaden, Old English cneadn, see gen- in Appendix.\*] — knead'er n. knee (nē) n. 1. Anatomy. The joint or region of the human leg that is the articulation for the tibia, fibula, and patella. 2. A corresponding joint of a leg of other animals, as in the forelimb of a hoofed animal. 3. One of the woody projections arising from the roots of the bald cypress and emerging above the surface of the water of a swamp or pond. [Middle English Rod ell.]

from the roots of the bald cypress and emerging above the surface of the water of a swamp or pond. [Middle English kne(e) kn(e)ow. Old English cnēo. See genu-' in Appendix.\*] knee action. An automotive front-wheel suspension that permits independent vertical motion of each wheel. knee breeches. Breeches extending to just below the knee. knee-cap (nē'kāp') n. 1. A bone, the patella (see). Also called "kneepan." 2. A kneepad. knee-deep (nē'dēp') adj. 1. As high as the knees; reaching to the knees: knee-high. 2. Submerged to the knees. 3. Deept

the knees; knee-high. 2. Submerged to the knees. 3. Deeph occupied or engaged.

knee-high (nc'hi') odj. As tall or high as the knee. knee-hole (nc'hol') n. A space or opening for the knees,

under a desk or counter.

knee jerk. A sudden, involuntary kick forward produced by ă pat/a pay/âr care/a father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ê pet/ê be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/i pit/i pie/îr pier/j judge/k kiek/ lid needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/o pot/o toe/ô paw, for/oi noise/ou out/oo took/oo boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship,

smart tap to the tendon below the patella as the leg hangs relaxed forming a right angle with the thigh.

kneel (nel) intr. kneel (nelt) or kneeled, kneeling, kneels, To fall or rest on bent knees. [Middle English knet wilen, Old English cneowlion. See genu-1 in Appendix.\* Knett (past tense and past participle) is an analogous formation after FEEL, FELT,

and past participle) is an analogous formation after FEEL, FELT, kneel-er (ne'ler) n. 1. One who kneels. 2. Something to kneel on, such as a stool, cushion, or board. knee-pad (ne'pad') n. A protective covering for the knee. knell (ne'l) v. knelled, knelling, knells. —intr. 1. To ring or sound a bell, especially for a funeral; to toll. 2. To sound sound a veri, especially for a function, to ton. 2. 10 sound mournfully or ominously. —tr. To signal, summon, or proclaim by tolling. —n. 1. The slow, solemn sounding of a beginning passing bell; a toll. 2. An omen or signal of sorrow or death. passing bell; a toll. 2. An omen or signal of sorrow or death, 3. Any deep, mournful sound. [Middle English knillen, knellen, Old English cnyllan. See gen- in Appendix.\*] Knes-set (kněs'ět') n. The Israeli parliament. [Hebrew (Mishnaic) Koneseth, "assembly," from kānas, he gathered.]

knew. Past tense of know.

knew. Past tense of know.

Knick-er-bock-er (nik'ar-bŏk'ar) n. 1. A descendant of the Dutch settlers of New York. 2. A New Yorker. [From Diedrich Knickerbocker, fictitious Dutch settler and pretended author of Washington Irving's History of New York (1809).] knick-er-bock-ers (nik'ar-bŏk'arz) pl.n. Full breeches gathered and banded just below the knee. Also called "knickers." [Supposed to have been worn by Dutch settlers.]

posed to have been worn by Dutch settlers.] knick-ers (nik'arz) pl.n. 1. Long bloomers formerly worn as underwear by women and girls. 2. Knickerbockers (see). knick-knack (nik'nāk') n. Also nick-nack. A small, ornamental article; trinket. [Reduplication of knack (device).] knife (nif) n., pl. knives (nivz). 1. A cutting instrument consisting of a sharp blade with a handle. 2. Any cutting edge or blade. —v knifed knifing knifes. —(r. 1. To use a knife.

sisting of a sharp blade with a handle. 2. Any cutting edge or blade. —v. knifed, knifing, knifes. —ir. 1. To use a knife on, especially to cut, stab, or wound. 2. Informal. To hurt, defeat, or betray by underhand means. —intr. To cut or slash a way through, with, or as with a knife. [Middle English knyf, knif. Old English cnif. See gen- in Appendix.\*] knife-edge (nif'ej') n. 1. The cutting edge of a blade. 2. Any sharp, knifelike edge. 3. A wedge of metal used as a low-friending fulcrum for a balancing heam or lever.

friction fulcrum for a balancing beam or lever.

knight (nit) n. Abbr. k., K., Knt. Kt 1. A medieval tenant giving military service as a mounted man-at-arms to a feudal land holder. 2. A medieval gentleman-soldier, usually of high birth, raised by a sovereign to privileged military status after training raised by a sovereign to privileged military status after training as a page and squire. 3. The holder of a nonhereditary dignity conferred by a sovereign in recognition of personal ment or services rendered to the country. 4. A member of any of several orders or brotherhoods that call their members knights. 5. a. A defender, champion, or zealous upholder of a cause or principle. b. The devoted champion of a lady. 6. Abbr. N. A chespiece usually representing a horse's head and able to be moved. two squares horizontally and one vertically, or two vertically two squares norizontally and one vertically, or two vertically and one horizontally. —tr.v. knighted, knighting, knights. To raise (a person) to knighthood; make a knight. [Middle English cniht, knyght, Old English cniht, originally "boy," "lad," "servant," from West Germanic knihtas (unattested).]

knight banneret. See banneret. knight of medieval medieva

mance who wandered in search of adventure. 2. One given to adventurous or quixotic conduct. —knight'-er'rant-ty n. knight-head (nit'hěd') n. Either of two timbers rising from the keel of a sailing ship to support the inner end of the bowsprit. [They were sometimes adorned with a carved knight's head.] knight-hood (nit'hood') n. 1. The rank, profession, or dignity of a knight. 2. The behavior of or qualities befitting a knight.

chivalry. 3. Knights as a body or class. knight by (nit'lē) adj. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a knight

Ringht's of Columbus. Abbr. K.C. A benevolent society of Roman Catholic men, founded in the United States in 1882.

Knights of Malte. The religious and military order of Hos

pitalers.

Knights of Pythias. Abbr. K.P. A secret fraternal order founded in Washington, D.C., in 1864 for philanthropic pur-

Knights of the Round Table. The knights of the court of King

Knight Templar pl. Knights Templars (for sense I) or Knight Templar (for sense 2). 1. A member of an order of knights founded in 1119 to protect pilgrims in the Holy Land during the second Crusada and control of the second control of the Also called second Crusade and suppressed in 1312. Also called "lemplar." 2. A member of an order of Freemasons claiming descent from these medieval knights.

knish (knish) n. A piece of dough stuffed with potato or other knish (knish) and baked or fried. [Yiddish, from Russian, akin to Ukrainian knys, Polish knyszt.]

knit (nit) v. knit or knitted, knitting, knits. —Ir. 1. To make (a fabric or garment) by intertwining yarn or thread in a series of connected loops either on a machine or by hand with knitting needles. 2. To make (yarn or thread) into a fabric or garment needles. 2. To make (yarn or thread) into a fabric of gamen in this manner. in this manner. 3. To join closely; unite securely. 4. To offer (the brows) together in wrinkles; to furrow. —intr. 1. To offer a fabric or garment by intertwining yarn or thread in confected. a fabric or garment by intertwining yarn or thread in connected loops. 2. To come or grow together securely. 3. To come or grow together securely. 3. To come by knitting. [Middle English knitten, Old English cnytten, but in a knot. See gen- in Appendix.\*] —knit ter n. knit-ting (nlt'ing) n. 1. The process of producing something knitted. 2. Knitted work.

iting needle. A long, thin, inves. Plural of knife. nob (nob) n. 1. a. A rounded parternity. b. A rounded hand dremity.

dremity. b. A rounded hand anded hill or mountain. [k] yiddle Low German, tree knot, Lnobbed adj.—knob'by adj. pb ker-rie (nöb'kēr'ē) n. A sho ed as a weapon by South A kopkierie: knop, knob, from Mi hapendix\*) + kieri, club, from ki (nök) y knobd de anded handed hand μοςk (nŏk) ν. knocked, knockin rith a hard blow; hit. 2. To put biton with a blow: knocked sense ause to collide. 4. To product backed a hole in the wall. 5. To Try to knock some sense into hi hy to knock some sense into his diversely; disparage. —intr. 1. Hows; to rap; to pound. 2. To be pounding or clanking nois ingine. —knock about (or around smital with: maltreat. 2. To wa alace. 3. To discuss or consider. surprise tremendously; astonish LTo take a break or rest from 2. Informal. To make, accomplish 3. Informal. To eliminate; deduct from the bill. 4. Slang. To ki hurglarize. —knock out of the I moval of (an opposing pitcher) gether. To make or assemble qui 1. British Informal. To gain the thocking at the door. 2. Britis. out. 3. Vulgar Slang. To make 1 out. 3. Vulgar Stang. 10 make; a follow. 2. The so saface; a rap. 3. A pounding, agine, especially one in poor op criticism or insult; a cutting rer len, Old English crocian. See gu mock-a-bout (nŏk'3-bout') n. A mainsail, a jib, and a keel, but r boisterous; rowdy. 2. Appropria book down. 1. To disassemble shipping. 2. To declare as sold with a gavel. 3. Informal. 1. Slang. To receive as wages; es mock-down (nŏk'doun') adj. 1. or overwhelm; powerful. 2. Des assembled quickly and easily: kn. assembled quickly and easily: km is of knocking down; a toppling whelming blow or shock. 3. An ad quickly assembled and disa mocker (nök'ər) n. 1. One the used for knocking on a door. 2. whock knee (nök'nē') n. An abinee is turned toward the othe loward the other. —knock'-knee look at T.T. —knock'-knee block out. 1. To render unconsustance of the second opponent by knocking him to 3. Informal. To defeat or overcethaust (oneself or another) to knock-out (nŏk'out') n. 1. A b less. Also called "kayo." 2. Be pess. Also called "kayo." 2. Be opponent. Also called "kayo." pressive or attractive. —adj. E hockout drops. Slang. A solution a distribution of the control <sup>nto</sup> a drink to render the drink nock-wurst. Variant of knacky knoll (nōl) n. A small rounded h de English knol(le), Old English knoll2 (nôl) v. knolled, knolling, k intr. To toll. —n. Archaic knollen, probably variant of kne hop (nop) n. Archaic. A deco: English knoppe, probably from butch. See gen- in Appendix.\* Mossos (nos'ss). Also Cnost metropolis of the Minoan civilition of the Minoan civilities. mort (not) n. 1. A more or less of interfaced cord, ribbon, rop made by tying together lengths, 3. A decorative how of ribbon. made by tying together lengths, 3. A decorative bow of ribbon, bond, especially a marriage bon or things. 6. A difficulty; proble especially of a tree, at a point trows. b. The circular contrastion such a node as it appears chamber. 8. A growth on or enlathe like. 9. Nautical. a. A dimeasure the speed of a ship. b. nautical mile per hour, about 1. distance of one nautical mile. September 1. distance of one nautical mile. So and Slang. To get married. -1. To tie in or fasten with a k tatangled, 2. To form a kno knonte). Old English cnotta. Se Usage: In strict nautical usage distance, and has a built-in ser

ight/th thin, path/th this, batl is Fr. ami/ce Fr. feu, Ger. schön/

skin) to relieve itching. 3. To face. 4. To write or draw but face. 4. To write or draw but wing lines through. 6. To mint. 1. To use the nails or To rub the skin to relieve as sound. 4. To claw and 1, as chickens do. 5. To s. To make a scratch. 5. To make a scratch. 6. To have the scratching. 6. A slight wound or hastily made. 3. A sound raph record. 4. Sports. a. A corners of the scratching. 6. Billiards. a. A cent the cue ball falls in a pulse or chance shot. 7. Pout scratch. From the beginning eeting the requirements or a country or by the scratch. From the beginning eeting the requirements or a country or by the scratch.

scratch. From the beginning cetting the requirements or 1. Done haphazardly or by heterogeneous. 3. Sports. The sty jottings or sketches: scratch of scratch, from Middle English, to scratch, from Middle Dutch cratsen, scrape (see

tted ball that is not squarely are nted as a hit.
ig line for a race. 2. A line

heet (see).

allergy performed by scraight argen to the wound, ier, iest. 1. Characterized by Making a harsh, scratching that, rough. 4 Harsh and multiple of the day are scratching than the scratching and the scratching are scratching. thy adv. —scrawling. scrawling. To write in a sprawling, of in illegible handwriting. scrawl'er n. —scrawl'y adji nier, -niest. Gaunt and bon-[Origin unknown.] —scraw

in Appendix.\*] —screak'y alied, screaking, screak's Appendix.\*] —screak'y alied, screaming, screams.—inu ned, screaming, screams. —hill a grey, as of pain. 2. To make peak or write in a heated; by produce a blatantly arresting as if in a screaming voice. —by sound. 2. Slang. Someone of idiculously funny. [Middle e skræma. See ker-2 in Appendix and the skræma. See ker-2 in Appendix and the skræma. e skræma. See ker-² in Appendiek, screech, yell. These verbs ound, usually vocal. Screening prolonged sound indicative of Shriek differs principally in its inarticulateness, and lack of sucous, rasping sound. Both and the state of the stat n, terror, or anger, or they can iggests a vigorous outcry cap iditions mentioned in the forest

of joy.

1. One that screams. 2. Share ang. Something that evokes real large aquatic birds of the merica, having a harsh, resolved the rock debris. 2. A slope of the or cliff. [Back-formation flux screethes (unattested), from O. Germanic skrith. (unattested A high-pitched, harsh, piece mbling this. —v. screeched.)

or utter in or as if in a screeched. merica, having a harsh, re a high-pitched, strident voice a high-pitched, strident voidle, grating noise. —See Syn high Middle English scrichen; in (er-2 in Appendix.\*)

various small owls of the sen North America, having ear tu long, monotonous harangue long, monotonous harangue vood, plaster, or metal placed e for the even application of a rent; a tear. [Middle Bullet a royable device, especially a novable device, especially a novable device, especially a novable device, or protect, as 2. Something that serves to ody of troons or ships. 3, a 2. Something that serves to body of troops or ships. 3. a spraising and selecting amed wire or plastic mesh use flat-white or silver surface up. anied wire or plastic mesi ge flat-white or silver surface up-for viewing. 6. The motion-The phosphorescent surface up-a cathode-ray tube. 8. Printed

h/i pit/i pie/ir pier/j judge/k boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh

rked off with crossing lines, placed before the lens of a when photographing for halftone reproduction. — Ir.v. when photographing for halftone reproduction. — Ir.v. when photographing screens. 1. To provide with a screen; screening. 2. e. To conceal from view. b. To protect, porch. 3. e. To separate or sift out by means of a or shield. 3. e. To examine systematically in order to deterscreen. 4. To show on a screen, as a motion picture. In the screen screen, from Middle English screen, from Oid nonyms as the middle Dutch schemm. "Shield," screen. screen, in Appendix.\*] — screen'er n. on. See sker-i in Appendix.\*] — screen'er n. out by a screen; siftings. Used with a singular or out by a screen; siftings. Used with a singular or out by a screen; and presentation of a motion picture.

out by a control of a motion picture.

2. The mesh material used to make door or the control of a motion picture.

3. A presentation of a motion picture industry.

4. (skrën'pla') n. The script for a motion picture.

4. (skrën'pla') n. (skren/pla') N. The script for a motion pectate.

(skren/pla') N. The script for a motion pectat

askren test.) tr.v. -tested, -testing, -tests. To subject test.

test.

that (skren'ri'tar) n. A writer of screenplays.

that (skren'ri'tar) n. A writer of screen or that receives this.

bin with incised thread or threads, having a broad of so that it can be driven as a fastener by turning it driver, especially: a. A tapered and pointed wood A-cylindrical and flat-tipped machine screw. 3. A wing helical form, as a corkscrew. 4. A propeller (see).

or turn of or as if of a screw. 6. Vulgar Slang. a. An usal intercourse.

Slang. Salary.

wages. 8. British. A small paper of tobacco. 9. British. An old broken-down horse.

Slang. Salary.

wages. 8. British. A small paper of tobacco. 9. British. An old broken-down horse.

British. A stang or crafty bargainer. 11. Slang. The turnkey of a jail. —have a screw loose. Slang. To an eccentric or whimsical manner. —put (or apply) on (or to). To apply coercion to; put pressure on —v. screwed, screwing, screws. —tr. 1. To drive (a screw). 2. a. To fasten, tighten, or attach by or as of a screw. b. To attach (a tapped or threaded cap) by twisting into place. Used with on or in. c. To part) on a threaded axis. 3. To contort (one's facc). th ip. 4. Slang. To make a mess of (an undertaking). th tip 4. Slang. To make a mess of (an undertaking).

up, 5. Vulgar Slang. To have sexual intercourse with.

To take advantage of; to cheat. —intr. 1. To turn or

with around. 2. a. To become attached by means of with around. 2. a. To become attached by means of reads. Used with into, on, or 10. b. To be capable of hinest. 3. Vulgar Slang. To engage in sexual intersered out of Slang. 1. To use force or guile on (one) is smething. 2. To extort (something) using pressure. Telish skrewe, from Old French escroue, originally traw," from West Germanic scriva (unattested), from fa, sow (probably because screw threads coil like a and perhaps influenced in sense by Latin scrobis.

denda, hence, in Vulgar Latin, female screw). See Appendix.\*] —screw'er n. [(skrōo'bōl') n. 1. Baseball. A pitched ball curving in con opposite to a normal curve ball. 2. Slang. An pulsively whimsical, or irrational person.

on. 1. A mesquite, *Prosopis pubescens*, of the south-mited States, having compound leaves, tiny yel-shite flowers, and twisted pods used as fodder. 2. The

er (skroo'dri'ver) n. 1. A tool used for turning A cocktail of vodka and orange juice.

A wood screw with an eyelet in place of a head.

A jackscrew.

Nautical. An instrument with rotary fins that is on the stern of a vessel to measure the speed or veled. Also called "patent log," "taffrail log."

A plant, the pandanus (see).

relier. A propeller (see).

1. The continuous helical groove on a screw or cresurface of a nut.

2. One complete turn of a screw

m (skroo'wûrm') n. The larva of the screwworm fly.

The larva of t

(a) v. -bled, -bling, -bles. -tr. 1. To write hurwrite. See skeri- in Appendix.\*]

strib'lp: n. 1. One who scribbles. 2. A very minor author.

able author.

ble author.

1) n. 1. A public clerk or secretary. 2. A provist of manuscripts and documents. 3. A writer or 4. A scriber. -v. scribed, scribing, scribes. -tr. with a scriber. 2. To write or inscribe. -intr. To

[Middle English, from Latin scriba, official work as a scribe. work as a scribe. [windine English, from Lean scribe, orition writer, clerk, scribe, from scribere, to write. See skeri- in Appendix.\*] —scrib'al adi.
Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. 1791-1861. French author.

scrib-er (skri') ber) n. A sharply pointed tool used for marking lines on wood, metal, ceramic, or the like.

scrim (skrim) n. 1. A durable, loosely woven cotton or linen fabric used for curtains, upholstery lining, or in industry. 2. Theater. A sim A similar fabric used as a transparent drop

Urigin unknown.] scrim-mage (skrim'ij) n. 1. a. A rough-and-tumble struggle; a tussle. b. A skirmish. 2. Football. a. The contest between two teams from the time the ball is snapped back until it becomes out of play. b. A team's practice session. 3. Rugby. A scrummage.—line of scrimmage. Football. An imaginary line across the field on which the ball rests and at which the teams line up for a new play.—if the scrimmage imaging magnet from for a new play. —intr.v. scrimmaged, -maging, -mages. Football. To engage in a scrimmage. [Alteration of scrimish, obsolete variant of SKIRMISH.]

solete variant of SKIRMISI.]
scrimp (skrimp) v. scrimped, scrimping, scrimps. —intr. To
economize severely. —tr. 1. To be excessively sparing with or
of. 2. To cut or make too small or scanty. [Perhaps from
Scandinavian, akin to Swedish skrympa, to skrink. See skerbhin Appendix.\*] —scrimp'y adj. —scrimp'i-ness n.
scrim-shaw (skrim'shô') v. -shawed, -shawing, -shaws. —tr.
To decorate (whale ivory, bone, or shells) with intricate carvings or designs. —intr. To turn out such meticulously executed
work. —n. A bone or ivory article fashioned in this way.
[Earlier scrimshandert.]

[Earlier scrimshander t.]

scrip' (skrip) n. 1. A small scrap of paper, especially one with writing, as a list or a schedule. 2. Paper money issued for temporary, emergency use. See shinplaster. [Variant of SCRIPT (influenced by SCRAP).]

scrip<sup>2</sup> (skrip) n. 1. A provisional certificate entitling the holder to a fractional share of stock or of other jointly owned property. 2. Such certificates collectively. [Short for subscription

erty. 2. Such certificates collectively. [Short for subscription (receipt), receipt for portion of a loan.] secrip<sup>3</sup> (skrip) n. Archaic. A wallet, small satchel, or bag. [Middle English scrippe, from Old French escreppe, variant of Old North French escarpe, "pilgrim's knapsack." See scart.] Scripps (skrips). Family of American newspaper editors and publishers, pioneers in syndication, including James Edmund (English-born; 1835-1906), his half brother, Edward) Wyllis) (1854-1926), and E.W.'s son, Robert Paine (1895-1938). scrip-sit (skrip'sit). Latin. He (or she) wrote (it). Placed after the author's name on a manuscript.

author's name on a manuscript.
script (skript) n. 1. a. Handwriting as distinguished from print.
b. A style of writing with cursive characters. c. Afphabet. b. A style of writing with cursive characters. c. Alphabet.

2. a. A type that imitates handwriting. b. Matter printed with this type. 3. Law. An original document. 4. The text of a play, broadcast, or motion picture; especially, the copy of a text used by a director or performer. —tr.v. scripted, scripting, scripts. To prepare (a text) for filming: Perelman scripted several Marx Brothers movies. [Middle English skript, from Old French Brothers movies. [Middle English skript, from Old French escript, from Latin scriptum, from scriptus, past participle of scribere, to write. See skeri- in Appendix.\*]

escript. From Latin scriptum. Into scripture, past participle of scripte. Scriptural; Scriptures, Oriofic-a). A room in a monastery set aside for the copying, writing, or illuminating of manuscripts and records. [Medieval Latin, from Latin scribere (past participle scriptus), to write. See skeri- in Appendix.\*] scripture-al (skrip'char-al) adj. 1. Of or pertaining to writing; written. 2. Capital S. Abbr. Script. 1. Of relating to, based upon, or contained in the Scriptures.—scrip'tur-al-ty adv.
Scripture (skrip'char) n. 1. Often plural. Abbr. Script. a. A sacred writing or book; especially, the Holy Scripture (see). b. A passage from such a writing or book. 2. Small s. A statement regarded as authoritative and definitive, as a code of regulations. [Middle English, from Late Latin scripture, from Latin, act of writing, from scribere (past participle scriptus), to write. See skeri- in Appendix.\*]

script-writer (skript'ri'ter) n. A person who writes copy to be

script-writer (skript'ri'tor) n. A person who writes copy to be used by an announcer, performer, or director. scriv-en-er (skriv'nor) n. Archaic. 1. A professional copyist; scribe. 2. A notary. [Middle English scriveiner, from scrivein, scribe, from Old French escrevein, from Vulgar Latin scribanem (unattested), accusative of Latin scriba. SCRIBE.] scro-bic-u-late (skrō-bik'yə-lit, -lāt') adj. Biology. Marked with many shallow depressions, grooves, or pits. [From Latin scrobiculus, diminutive of scrobis, trench. See sker-in Appendix.\*] scrod (skrōd) n. A young cod or haddock, especially one split and boned for cooking. [Obsolete Dutch schrood, slice, shred, from Middle Dutch schrode. See sker-in Appendix.\*] scrof-y-lo n. Rape. A constitutional condition af-

from Middle Dutch schrode. See skeru- in Appendix.<sup>5</sup>] scroft-ula (skröfy-sel) n. Rare. A constitutional condition affecting the tissues in the young, characterized by predisposition to tuberculosis, lymphatism, glandular swellings, and respiratory catarrhs. Also called "struma." [Middle English scrophulas (plural), from Medieval Latin scröfulae, swelling of the glands, "small sows," from Latin scröfulae, swelling of the Greek khoirades, scrofula, from khoiras, like a hog's back). See sker-1 in Appendix.<sup>5</sup>]

scrof-ulous (skrof/yo-los) adj. 1. Pertaining to, affected with, or resembling scrofula. 2. Morally degenerate; corrupt.—scrof/ulous-ly adv.—scrof/ulous-ness n. scroll (skrol) n. 1. A roll of parchment, papyrus, or the like used especially for writing a document. 2. a. Archaic. A piece of writing, as a letter. b. A list or schedule of names. 3. Ornamentation resembling a partially rolled scroll of paper, espe-



scrimshaw Whaling scene carved on a whale's tooth



screwdriver From left: Square-bar standard; spiral ratcher Phillips





scroll Above: Nineteenth-cent Torah scroll Below: Ionic capita

tin, path/th this, bathe/ŭ cut/ûr urge/v valve/w with/y yes/z zebra, size/zh vision/o about, item, edible, gallop, circus/Fr. feu, Ger. schön/ü Fr. tu, Ger. über/KH Ger. ich, Scot. loch/N Fr. bon. \*Follows main vocabulary. †Of obscure origin.

Less formally, in some writ construed as a preposition blowing than is in the objection

camples, either a nominative istilied when than is constru

pstilled which inan is construent faithful friend than she (since pressed was). We had no

onstrued as in agreement wit In the construction than hiective: Napoleon, than whon

bjective. Naforeon, man won pr subject of a new book. See panage (thân'ij) n. 1. The 1 bane; thaneship. 2. The land ban a top sis (thân'a-tōp'sis) Greek thanatos, death, THAN han-a tos (thân'a-tōs') n. 1. 1

han-a-tos (mair a-tos ) n. 1. 1
hilosophical notion. 2. Sma
destruction; the death wish.
Appendix.\*] —than'a-tot'ic (
hane (than) n. Also thegn. 1
freman granted land by the k

A man ranking above an ableman. 2. A feudal lord

English thayn, theyn, Old En

tane-ship (than'ship') n. The especially in Scotland.

specially in Scotland.

Than-ja-vur (tān'jā-vūr'). Also of Madras State, India. Popu pank (thăngk) tr.v. thanked, gatitude to; give thanks to. O with the subject I understood bame. [Middle English than long in Appendix.\*]

tank-ful (thăngk'fəi) adj. 1. C hank'ful-ly ady. —thank'ful-ly ady. —thank'ful-ly ady.

hanks (hāngks) pl.n. 1. An or benefit; gratitude. 2. An banks. —thanks to. 1. Than because of. —interj. Used to thanks-giv-ing (thāngks'giv'īn expression of gratitude, espec Thanks to God, celebrated in Thursday of November and is of October. Also called "Tha

thuisday of November and it is old October. Also called "Tha thank-wor-thy (thangk'wûr'th thank-you-ma'am (thangk'yû that causes the jolted passe

bowing or nodding.

Thant (thant), U 1909-1974.

Tal of the United Nations (1

hapsus (thap'sos). An anc Iunisia; the site of a battle in followers of Pompey (46 B.C.

thar Desert (tär). A vast 100,000 square miles in nort!

Rakistan. Also called "Indian Rakistan. Also called "Indian Rasos (tha so's). Also The Greece, 170 square miles in a that (that; unstressed that) adj.

singled out, implied, or under itemoved or less obvious: the Such: "I heard a humming. (A)

peare). —pron., pl. those.

boun with the sense of: e. T loned, or understood. b. Th 2. Used as a relative pronoun

testrictive clause. See Usage n that about him which mystifies degree; to that extent; so: 1. Used chiefly to introduce a wish, consequence, or reason We arranged the party that below. 2. Used to introduce a hard the state of the s

On that I were rich! [Midd] See to in Appendix.\*]

Usage: That, which, and whemployed relative pronouns (

that refers to persons, anima to animals and things; and what the same and things; and what the same and the

wanimals and things; and we and whom are possible follow those between that and which that and who or whom (referring the clauses these than and who or whom the clauses these than and who or whom the clauses these than the clauses these than the clauses these than the clauses the confine that the clause that the clau

That is now largely confined define and limit the ante

hecessary for full comprehens for supported by the public ca herer set off by commas, and all expressed or can be dror contrary to accurate miscone.

intrary to popular misconc Which, who, and whom

dioducing nonrestrictive (no

Te-vet (tā'vəs, tā-vāt') n. Also Te-bet, Te-beth. The fourth month of the Hebrew year. See calendar. [Hebrew tēbhēth, from Akkadian tebētu, perhaps "month of sinking in," "muddy month," from tebū, to sink in.]

Te-wa (tā'wə, tē'wə) n., pl. Tewa or -was. 1. A Tanoanspeaking North American Indian tribe of New Mexico and partheastern Arizona. 2 A member of this tribe. 3 The language and the statem of the statem.

northeastern Arizona. 2. A member of this tribe. 3. The lan-

northeastern Arizona. 2. A memoer of this thoe. 3. The language of this tribe.

Tewkes-bu-ry (tooks'ber'e, -bo-re, tyooks'-). A town on the Severn in northern Gloucestershire, England, the site of the final defeat of the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses (1471). Population, 6,000.

Tex. Texas Tex-ar-kan-a (těk'sär-kăn'a). A city lying on both sides of the border between northeastern Texas and southwestern Arkan-

border between northeastern Texas and southwestern Arkansas, with two municipal governments. Population, 30,000. texas (ték'sos) n. The structure on a river steamboat containing the pilothouse and the officers' quarters. [From Texas.] Texas (ték'sos) Abbr. Tex. A state of the south-central United States, the second-largest of the states (267,339 square miles), bordered on the west by Mexico and on the southeast by the Gulf of Mexico; admitted to the Union in 1845. Population, 11,197,000. Capital, Austin. See map at United States of America. —Tex'an adi. & n. -Tex'an adj. & n.

Tex-as City (tek'sas). A resort city of Texas, in the southeast on Galveston Bay. Population, 39,000.

Texas fever. An infectious disease of cattle and related ani-Texas fever. An infectious disease of cattle and related animals, caused by a parasitic microorganism, Babesia bigemina, and transmitted by ticks.

Texas leaguer. Baseball. A fly ball that drops between the infielder and the outfielder for a hit. [From Texas League, a minor baseball league.]

infielder and the outfielder for a hit. [From Texas League, a minor baseball league.]

Texas Ranger. 1. A member of the Texas mounted police force. 2. A member of a band of men originally organized in Texas to fight Indians and maintain order.

Texas to wer. A radar tower built offshore. [So named for its resemblance to the oil derricks off the Texas coast.]

Tex-co-co (tå-skô'kô). A town in Mexico State, central Mexico; a prominent center of the Aztec Empire and the base of Cortes' operations against Tenochtitlân. Population, 67,000.

text (tékst) n. 1. a. The wording or words of something written or printed. b. The words of a speech appearing in print. 2. The body of a printed work as distinct from a preface, footnote, or appendix; the formal content. 3. The exact wording and word sequence of an author as opposed to a translation, revision, or condensation. 4. A Scriptural passage to be read and expounded upon in a sermon. 5. a. A reference used as the starting point of a discussion. b. The subject matter of a discourse. 6. A textbook. [Middle English texte, from Old French texte, from Medieval Latin textus, (Scriptural) text, from Latin, literary composition, "woven thing," from the past participle of texere, to weave. See teks- in Appendix.\*] text-book (těkst'böok') n. A book used as a standard work for the formal study of a particular subject.

text-book (texs: Dook:) n. A dook used as a standard work for the formal study of a particular subject.

tex-tile (teks'til', -til) n. 1. Cloth; fabric, especially one that is woven or knitted. 2. Fiber or yarn for weaving or knitting into fabric. —adj. Pertaining to textiles or their manufacture. [French, from Latin textilis, from textus, "woven thing." See

tex. tu-al (těks'choō-əl) adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a text. 2. Based on or conforming to a text. 3. Word for word;

a text. 2. Based on or conforming to a text. 3. Word for word; literal. —tex'tu-al-ly adv.

textual criticism. 1. A study of a written work that seeks to establish the original text. 2. Literary criticism stressing scholarly study and analysis of the text.

tex-tu-al-ism (těks'chōō-o-līz'əm) n. 1. Strict adherence to a text, especially of the Scriptures. 2. Textual criticism, especially of the Scriptures. —tex'tu-al-ist n.

tex-tu-ar-y (těks'chōō-ō-r'e) adj. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a text; textual. —n., pl. textuaries. A specialist in the study of the Scriptures.

tex-ture (teks-cher) n. 1. a. The appearance of a fabric resulting from the woven arrangement of its yarns or fibers. b. A surface appearance suggesting the weave of a fabric: the rough texture of plowed fields. 2. A grainy, fibrous, woven, or dimensional quality as opposed to a uniformly flat, smooth aspect; surface interest: Brick walls give a room texture. 3. Fine Arts. The representation of the structure of a surface as distinct from color or form. 4. The composition or structure of a substance; grain: the smooth texture of ivory. 5. Distinctive or identifying character: the texture of suburban life. [Originally, "weaving," from Latin textura, from textus, woven thing. See text.] —tex-tur-al-ly adv. tex-ture (teks'char) n. 1. a. The appearance of a fabric resulting

tur-al adj. — tex'tur-al-ly adv.

tex-tured (těks'chərd) adj. 1. Having a particular kind of texture. Used in combination: a rough-textured tweed. 2. Having

marked texture: a textured wall of stucco.

textus re-cep-tus (těks'təs ri-sēp'təs). Latin. Received text; specifically, the received text of the Greek New Testament.

Te-zel. See Johann Tetzel. T.F. British. Territorial Force.

tfr. transfer -th'. Indicates: 1. The act or result of the act expressed in the eth. Indicates: 1. The act of result of the act expressed in the verb root; for example, spith. 2. The quality suggested by the adjective root; for example, width. [Middle English -th(e), Old English -thu, -tho, from Common Germanic -ithō (unattested).]

-th², -eth. Indicates ordinal numbers; for example, millionth. [Middle English -the, -te, Old English -(o)tha, -(o)the.]

Th The symbol for the element thorium.

1332 Tha-ban-tsho-nya-na (ta'ban-chōn-ya'na). The highest of the Drakensberg Mountains (11,425 feet) in Lesotho in southern

Thach, Edward. See Edward Teach.
Thack-er-ay (thăk'o-rē, thăk'rē), William Makepeace. 181].

Thack-er-ay (thăk'o-rē, thăk'rē), William Makepeace. 1811-1863. English novelist.
Thad-de-us (thăd'ē-os). A masculine given name. [Latin Thad-de-us (thăd'ē-os). A masculine given name. [Latin Thad-de-us (thăd'ē-os). A mative or citizen of Thailand, a beaple with loth Mongoloid and Indonesian characteristics. 2. The official language of Thailand, a member of the Tai family. Also called "Siamese." —adj. Also Tei. Of or pertaining to Thailand, its people, or its language. Also "Siamese."
Thai-land (ti'lānd'). Formerly Si-am (si-ām'). A kingdom of southeastern Asia, occupying 198,247 square miles between Burma and Cambodia and having a southern coastline on the Gulf of Siam. Population, 35,448,000. Capital, Bangkok.
thai-a-men-ceph-a-lon (thăl'o-men'sél'o-lôn') n. Anatomy. The diencephelon (see). [Thal-am(-mi). 1. Anatomy. A large ovoid mass of gray matter that relays sensory stimuli to the cerebral cortex and acts in integrative and nonspecific functions. 2. Botany. The receptacle of a flower. [New Latin, from Greek thalamos, inner chamber, possibly akin to tholost, round building with a conical roof.] —tha-lam'ic (tha-lām'ik) adj.

-tha-lam'r-cal-lyas'ik) adj.

1. Of or pertaining to seas or

—the lam'i celly adv.

the las-sic (the las-sik) adj.

1. Of or pertaining to seas or oceans; pelagic.

2. Of or pertaining to seas and gulfs as distinguished from the oceans. [French thalassique, from Greek thalassat, sea.]

thalassat, sea.]
thal-as-soc-ra-cy (thăi's-sök'rs-sē) n., pl. -cies. Supremacy on the seas. [Greek thalassokratia: thalassa, sea (see thalassic) + -CRACY.] —thal-as'so-crat' (the-lās's-krāt') n.
tha-ler. Variant of taler.
Tha-les (thā'lēz'). Called "Thales of Miletus." 640?-546? B.C. Greek philosopher and geometrician.
Tha-li-a (the-li's, thā'lē-a, thāi'yə). 1. The Greek Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry. 2. One of the three Graces. [Greek Thaleia, "the blooming one," from thallein, to flourish. See chal- in Appendix."]
tha-lid-o-mide (the-lid's-mīd') n. A sedative and hypnotic due

tha-lid-o-mide (tha-lid'a-mid') n. A sedative and hypnotic drug,

See dhal- in Appendix.\*]

tha-lid-o-mide (the-lid'o-mid') n. A sedative and hypnotic drug.

C<sub>1</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, withdrawn from sale because of association with
fetal abnormalities. [(PH)THAL(IC ACID) + (IM)ID(E) + (I)MIDE]
thal-lic (thăl'îk) adj. Of, pertaining to, or containing thallium,
especially with valence 3.

thal-li-um (thăl'ē-əm) n. Symbol TI A soft, malleable, highly
toxic metallic element, used in rodent and ant poisons, in
photocells, infrared detectors, and low-melting glass. Atomic
number 81, atomic weight 204.37, melting point 303.5°C,
boiling point 1,457°C, specific gravity 11.85, valences 1, 3. See
element. [New Latin: Latin thallus. green shoot, THALLUS
(from its green spectral line) + -1UM.]

thal-loid (thăl'oid') adj. Also thal-loi-dal (tho-loid'!). Of, resembling, or constituting a thallus.

thal-lo-phyte (thăl'a-fit') n. Any plant or plantlike organism of
the division or subkingdom Thallophyta, which includes the
algae, fungi, and bacteria. [New Latin Thallophyta: THALL(US) + -PHYTE.] —thal'lo-phy'tic (-fit'ik) adj.

thal-lous (thăl'as) adj. Also thal-li-ous (thăl'ē-as). Of, pertaining
to, or containing thallium, especially with valence 1.

thal-lus (thăl'as) n. pl. thalli (thăl'i', -ē') or -luses. Botany. The
undifferentiated stemless, rootless, leafless plant body characteristic of thallophytes. [New Latin, from Latin, young
shoot, from Greek thallos, from thallein, to sprout. See dhal- in
Appendix.\*]

Thames (těmz for senses 1, 2; also thāmz, tāmz for sense 3).

1. A river of Fneland. risine in Gloucestershire and flowing 210

Appendix. 7]
Thames (těmz for senses 1. 2; also thāmz, tāmz for sense 3).

1. A river of England, rising in Gloucestershire and flowing 210 miles generally east past London to its wide estuary on the North Sea. 2. A river of southern Ontario, flowing 160 miles southeast to Lake St. Clair; in the War of 1812, the Battle of the Thames, fought on its banks, ended in the defeat of British and Indian forces by the Americans and the death of Tecumseh

Thames, fought on its banks, ended in the defeat of British and Indian forces by the Americans and the death of Tecumsch (1813). 3. A tidal estuary, about 15 miles long, in southeastern Connecticut, flowing into Long Island Sound.

Tham-muz. Variant of Tammuz.

Tham-u-ga-di, Tham-u-ga-dis. Ancient names for Timgad. than (thần) conj. 1. Used in comparative statements to introduce the second element or clause of a comparison of inequality. Pie is richer than cake. 2. Used in statements of preference to introduce the rejected alternative: I would rather dance than eat. 3. Used with the sense of "beyond" with adverbs of degree or quantity: Read more than the first paragraph of your book.—other than. Apart from, except for [Middle English than(ne)]. Old English thanne, thanne. See to in Appendix.\*!

Usage: In sentences involving comparison, than is usually construed as a conjunction rather than as a preposition, especially.

Usage: In sentences involving comparison, than is usually construed as a conjunction rather than as a preposition, especially in formal usage. Accordingly, the case of the word following than is felt to be governed by its function in the clause introduced by than: He speaks better than I do. This is true also of elliptical clauses in which the unexpressed words are clearly indicated: He is a better speaker than I (that is, than I am). The students disliked no one more than her (that is, than they disliked her). In the first example, I is construed as the subject of an unexpressed verb; in the second, her is construed as an object. In both examples, the words following than agree in case with their antecedents (the first members of the comparisons, he and no one).

light/th thin, path/th this, b fr. ami/ce Fr. feu, Ger. schö



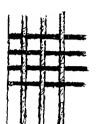
Thailand

it Greek sculpture, Louvre, Paris

ā pat/ā pay/âr care/ä father/b bib/ch church/d deed/ë pet/ë be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/ī pit/i pie/îr pier/j judge/k kick/l lid, needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ŏ pot/ŏ toe/ô paw, for/oi noise/ou out/ŏŏ took/ŏŏ boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/



veathercock enth-century French



am of plain-weave ic showing warp tical strands) and horizontal strands)



weaverbird ceus intermedius



Wedgwood

weath-er-cast (wěth'ər-kăst', -käst') n. A broadcast of weather

weath-er-cast (wein'or-kast, -kast) n. A broadcast of weather conditions. —weeth'er-cest'en.

weath-er-cock (wein'or-kok') n. 1. A weather vane, especially one in the form of a cock. 2. One that is fickle. —intr.v. weether-cocked, -cocking, -cocks. To have a tendency to veer in the direction of the wind. Used of an aircraft or a missile.

weath-ered (weith'ord) adj. 1. Seasoned; worn, stained, or warped by or as by exposure to weather. 2. Architecture. Sloped to allow water to run off: a weathered masonry joint.

—weethered in. Having weather conditions that prevent flying, weather eye. An eye trained to recognize indications of weather changes

weath-er-glass (weth'or-glas', -glas') n. A barometer.

weath-ering (wehr'or-ing) n. Any of the chemical or mechanical processes by which rocks exposed to the weather decay to soil

weath-er-ly (wěth'ər-lē) adj. Nautical. Capable of sailing close to the wind with little drift to leeward. —weeth'er-li-ness n. weath-er-man (wěth'ər-man') n., pl. -men (-měn'). A person who reports weather conditions.

who reports weather conditions.

weather map. A map or chart depicting the meteorological conditions over a specific geographical area at a specific time.

weather proof (weith or proof) adj. Able to withstand exposure to weather without damage. —tr.v. weetherproofed, proofing, proofs. To render weatherproof.

weather ship. An oceangoing vessel equipped to make meteorological observations.

weather station. A station at which meteorological data are gathered, recorded, and released.

weather-strip (weith'er-strip') tr.v. -stripped, -stripping, -strips.

To fit or equip with weather stripping. weather stripping. 1. A narrow piece of material, such as rubber, felt, or metal, installed around doors and windows to

protect an interior from external extremes of temperature. Also called "weather strip." 2. Such pieces collectively.

weather vane. A vane for indicating wind direction.
weather-wise (weith ar-wise) adj. Experienced or expert in

weath-er-wise (wēth'ər-wiz') adj. Experienced or expert in predicting shifts in the weather, public opinion, or the like. weath-er-worn (wēth'ər-wôrn', -wōrn') adj. Weather-beaten. weave (wēv) v. wove (wōv) or weeved (only form for transitive sense 6 and intransitive sense 2), woven (wō'vən) or are wove (wōv), weeving, weeves. —tr. 1.e. To make (cloth) by interlacing the threads of the weft and the warp on a loom. b. To interlace (yarns) into cloth. 2. To construct by interlacing or interweaving the materials or components of: weave a basket.

3. To interweave or combine (elements) into a whole: He wove 3. To interweave or combine (elements) into a whole: He wove the incidents into a story. 4. To run (something) in and out through some material or composition. 5. To spin, as a web. 6. To make (a course, for example) by winding in and out or shuttling from side to side: weave one's way through traffic. —inir. 1. e. To engage in weaving an article. b. To work at a loom. 2. To sway or move from side to side: "I could see the loom. 2. To sway or move from side to side: "I could see the black, sweat-washed forms weaving in the smoky-blue atmosphere" (Ralph Ellison). —n. The pattern, method of weaving, or construction of a fabric: a twill weave; a loose weave. [Weave, wove, woven; Middle English weven, wo(o)f, woven or weven, Old English wefan, wæf, wefen. See webh- in Appendix.\*] weav-er (we'vər) n. 1. One who weaves. 2. A weaverbird. Wea-ver (we'vər), James Baird. 1833-1912. American Populist political leader.

weav-er-bird (we'vor-bûrd') n. Any of various chiefly tropical Old World birds of the family Ploceidae, many of which build complex communal nests of intricately woven vegetation. weaver's hitch. Nautical. A sheet bend. Also called "weaver's

web (web) n. 1. e. A textile fabric, especially one being woven on a loom or in the process of being removed from it. b. The structural part of cloth as distinguished from its pile or pattern. 3. A latticed or woven structure; an interlacing of materials.
3. A structure of threadlike filaments characteristically spun by spiders or certain insect larvae.
4. Something intricately constructed; especially, something that ensnares or entangles.
5. A complex network.
6. A fold of skin or membranous tissue; especially the membrane constitute that the state of the especially, the membrane connecting the toes of certain water birds. 7. The vane of a feather. 8. Architecture. The surface birds. 7. The vane of a feather. 8. Architecture. The surface between the ribs of a ribbed vault. 9. A metal sheet or plate connecting the heavier sections, ribs, or flanges of any structural element. 10. A thin metal plate or strip, as the bit of a key, the blade of a saw, or the like. 11. A continuous roll of paper, as newsprint, in the process of manufacture in a paper machine or as it comes from the mill. —tr.v. webbed, webbing, webs. 1. To provide with a web. 2. To cover of envelop with a web. 3. To ensnare in a web. [Middle English web(be), Old English web(b). See webh- in Appendix.\*]
Webb (web), Sidney James. 1859-1947. English economist; with his wife. Beatrice Potter (1858-1943), writer and social

with his wife, Beatrice Potter (1858-1943), writer and social

webbed (webd) adj. Having or connected by a web.

web-bing (web-fing) n. 1. Sturdy cotton or nylon fabric woven in widths generally of from one to six inches, for use where strength is required, as for seat belts, brake lining, or upholster-

Strength is required, as for seat betts, brake lining, or upnoistering. 2. Anything forming a web.

Web-bi She-be-li (wa'/bē she-bā'/lē). Also We-bi Shi-be-li (shī-bā'/lē). A river, about 1,200 miles long, rising in central Ethiopia and flowing generally southeastward to the Indian Ocean coast of Somalia, to which it flows parallel before ending in coastal swamps. in coastal swamps.

web-by (wěb'è) adj. -bier, -biest. Having, resembling, or consisting of a web.

we-ber (web'ar) n. Abbr. Wb The International System unit of magnetic flux equal to the magnetic flux that in linking a circuit of one turn produces in it an electromotive force of one volt as uniformly reduced to zero within one second. [After

Wilhelm E. WEBER.]
We-ber (va'bor), Baron Carl Maria Friedrich Ernst von.

We-ber (va'bar), Baron Cari Maria Friedrich Ernst von, 1786-1826. German composer and conductor. We-ber (va'bar), Ernst Heinrich. 1795-1878. German physiologist and psychologist; brother of W.E. Weber. We-ber (va'bar), Wilhelm Eduard. 1804-1891. German physicist; studied electricity; brother of E.H. Weber. (va'bar). Apten year. 1883-1945.

cist; studied electricity; protiner of E.H. weber.

We-bern (vā'bərn), Anton von. 1883-1945. Austrian composer

of twelve-tone music, web-foot ed (web'foot'ld) adj. Having feet with webbed toes. web-root ed (web root to) aag. Having reet with webbed toes web member. One of the structural elements connecting the top and bottom flanges of a lattice girder or the outside mem-

web press. A printing press that prints on a continuous roll of

paper.

web-ster (web'ster) n. Obsolete. A weaver. [Middle English web/e/ster, Old English webbestre, feminine of webba, a weaver, from webb, a WEB.]
Web-ster (web'ster), Daniel. 1782-1852. American political

Web-ster (web'ster), John 1580?-1625? English dramatist.
Web-ster (web'ster), Noah. 1758-1843. American lexicogra-

web-worm (web'wûrm') n. Any of various usually destructive caterpillars that construct webs.

caterpillars that construct webs.

wed (wèd) v. wedded, wed or wedded, wedding, weds. —tr.

1. To take as husband or wife; marry. 2. To perform the marriage ceremony for; join in matrimony. 3. To bind or join unite. —intr. To take a husband or wife; to marry. [Middle English wedden. Old English weddian, to engage (to do something), marry. See wadh- in Appendix.\*]

we'd (wēd). Contraction of we had, we should, or we would. Wed. Wednesday.

Wed-dell Sea (wed'l). An inlet of the South Atlantic in Antarctica hetween Coats Land and the Antarctic Peninsula.

wed-defi deed (wed i). All filled of the South Anantic in Antarctica, between Coats Land and the Antarctic Peninsula, wed-ding (wed-ring) n. 1. The act of marrying; the ceremony or celebration of a marriage. 2. The anniversary of a marriage: a silver wedding. 3. A close association or union. —See Synonyms at marriage.

myms at marriege.

wedding ring. 1. A ring, usually a plain gold or platinum band, given by the groom to his bride during the wedding ceremony.

2. A similar ring sometimes given by the bride to the groom.

We-de-kind (va'd-kint'), Frank. 1864-1918. German play-

wright and poet.

wedge (wei) n. 1. A piece of metal or wood tapered for insertion in a narrow crevice and used for splitting, tightening, securing, or levering. 2. Anything in the shape of a wedge: a wedge of cheese. 3. A wedge-shaped formation, as in football or ground warfare. 4. Any tactic, event, policy, or idea that tends to divide or split associations of people. 5. Meteorology. An elongated, V-shaped region of relatively high atmospheric presentations. elongated, V-shaped region of relatively high atmospheric pressure. 6. Golf: An iron with a very slanted face, used to lift the ball from sand or the like. 7. One of the triangular characters of cuneiform writing. —v. wedged, wedging, wedges. —Ir. To split or force apart with or as with a wedge. 2. To fix in place with a wedge. 3. To crowd, push, or force into a limited space. —intr. To become lodged like a wedge. [Middle English wegge, Old English wegg, a wedge, ingot of metal. See wogwhni- in Appendix.\*]
wedge-shaped sole that incorporates the heel.

wedge-shaped sole that incorporates the heel.

Wedge-wood (we'y'wood') n. A type of pottery or china made by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) and his successors; especially, a fine ware with classical figures in white cameo relief on an un-

glazed blue or black background. wed-lock (wed'lok') n. The state of being married; matrimony. See Synonyms at merriege. —out of wedlock. Born of parents not married to one another. [Middle English wedlock, Old English wedlāc, "pledge-giving," marriage vow: wedd, a pledge (see wadh- in Appendix\*) + -lāc, suffix denoting activity (see

leig-3 in Appendix\*).]

Wednes-day (wenz'de, -da') n. Abbr. Wed. The fourth day of the week, occurring after Tuesday and before Thursday. [Middle English Wodnesday, Wednesday, Old English Wodnesday.]

[Middle English Wodnesday, Wednesday, Old English Wodnesdag, "Woden's day" (translation of Latin Mercurii dies, "day of Mercury"). See wat in Appendix.\*]

wee (we) adj, weer, weest. 1. Very small; tiny. 2. Very early: the wee hours. —See Synonyms at small. —n. Scottish A short time; a little bit: bide a wee. [Middle English we, from we(i), a little, a small amount, Old English wæge, a weight. See wegh in Appendix.\*]

weed (wed) n. 1. e. A plant considered undesirable, unattrac tive, or troublesome; especially, one growing where it is not wanted in cultivated ground. b. A rank growth of such plants. 2. Any of various usually common or abundantly growing plants. Usually used in combination: seaweed; chickweed. 3. The leaves or stems of a plant as distinguished from the seeds: dill weed. 4. Informal. Tobacco. Often preceded by the 5. Slang. Merijuena (see). 6. Informal. A cigarette. 7. Something sseless, detrimental. or worthless: especially, an animal b. Stang. Merijuena (see). 6. Informal. A cigarette. 7. Something useless, detrimental, or worthless; especially, an animal unfit for breeding. —v. weeded, weeding, weeds. —(r. 1. To remove weeds from; clear of weeds: weed a flower bed. 2. e. To remove (weeds). Used with out: weed out dandelions. b. To remove (weeds). Used with out: weed out unwanted. Used with out: weed out unqualified applicants. —intr. To remove weeds from a plot.

ă pat/ā pay/âr carc/ā father/b bib/ch church/d deed/č pet/ē be/f fife/g gag/h hat/hw which/l pit/i pie/îr pier/j judgc/k kick/l lid, needle/m mum/n no, sudden/ng thing/ö pot/ō toe/ô paw, for/oi noisc/ou out/oo took/oo boot/p pop/r roar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/

Middle English weed, Old English (unattested).] windna (unationical).]
weed' (weed) n. 1. A token of
usually on the sleeve. 2. Plur. sually on the sleeve. 2. Plur. 3. Any garment. Often used xde. a garment, armor, Old Exce will in Appendix.\*] weeder (we'der) n. 1. A per removing weeds. weedy (we'de) adj. -ier. -iest. Resembling or characterist interesting weeds.

1. Keschibling of characterist build; spindly; gawky. —wee wee folk. Fairies; elves.

wee folk. raines; elves.
week (wek) n. Abbr. w., wk
wek of rain. b. A seven-day
starting with Sunday and co
week. 2. e. A week designated
sihin it: commencement wee honoring of some cause or inst week devoted to work. 4. e. O week devoted to work. 4. 6. O ye you Friday week. b. One v mas Friday week that we last n Old English wice, wicu. See w week dey (wek'dā') n. 1. Any 2 Any day exclusive of the dweek-end (wek'end') n. The period from Friday evening th veekended, -ending, -ends. 7 week end er (wek en der) n.
visits, especially habitually, on bag for carrying clothing and week ly (wek'le) adv. 1. Once week. —adj. 1. Of or pertain week or each week. 3. Co weeklies. Abbr. wkly. A pub ween (wen) v. weened, ween think; suppose. —intr. To the wenen, Old English wenan. Se ween ie (wē'nē) n. Informal. . weeny (wē'nē) adj. -nier, -n wee. [Blend of WEE and TIN wee. [Blend of WEE and TIN weep (wep) v. wept (wept), mourn; lament; bewail. 2. To to a specified condition by we of exhaustion. 4. To ooze, e -intr. 1. To express emotio -init. 1. 10 express cindida 2. To mourn or grieve. Used drops of moisture. —See Syı fit of weeping. Often used we open, Old English wepan. weep-er (we'por) n. 1. One 1 3.A badge of mourning form pipe in a wall to allow water weep-ing (we'ping) adj. 1. To douds. 3. Having slender, a Weeping we'ping adj. 4. widely weeping willow. A widely native to China, having long narrow leaves. weep-y (we'pe) adj. -ier, -iest wee-ver (we'ver) n. Any of s

Trachinidae, having venomo Irachinidae, having venome wire, a serpent, viper, from wee-vil (we'vəl) n. Any of family Curculionidae, characurving snout and destructive ucts. [Middle English wevel weth (we'ft) n. 1.e. The hori; the warp in a woven fabric; fill the weft. 2. Woven fabric. English wefin weft. See web! English wefta, weft. See webl
Wege-ner (vā'gə-nər), Alfre
geologist; devised theory of c Wei-er-strass (vi'ər-shträs'), 1897. German mathematicia wei-fang (wâ'fang'). A city Shantung Province. Populatin Wei-ge-la (wi-gē'la, -jē'la, wi') the genus Weigela; especially is pink, white, or red flowers Weigel (1748-1831), German Weight (wa') weighed weigh weight (wa) v. weighed, weighine the weight of by or as if measure off an amount equa out: weigh out a pound of chee. determine the worth of; to pc enjoyment of your pleasures a of them. (Lord Chesterfield). y litem" (Lord Chesterfield).
of weights or burdens; oppre
5. Nauical. To raise (anchor
pecific weight. 2. To carry
with on or upon: "Jack Potte
of a deed weigh upon him like
4. Nauical. 6. To raise ancho
h. 1. To weigh or he weighe 1. To weigh or be weighed thouse one's baggage weighting the state of the state of

ation. [Middle English weg, tight/th thin, path/th this, t Fr. ami/ce Fr. feu, Ger. schi